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others have contributed. The Heine influence has been studied. In the Appendix those "Rimas" which are of Heinesque inspiration are conveniently printed under the Heine titles. Comparison is thus facilitated.

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La Estrella de Sevilla. Édition critique publiée par R. FOULCHÉ-DELBOSC, *Revue Hispanique*, XLVIII.

M. R. Foulché-Delbosc has given us a model critical text of this dramatic masterpiece. All editions previously published had been based upon a single *suelta*, as unreliable as these careless prints almost invariably were. The editor possesses another version, an "*arrachement*" torn from a volume of the "Flor de las Comedias" collection. The volume in question, in mutilated form and lacking "La estrella de Sevilla," exists in the Munich State Library. Foulché-Delbosc dates the printing between 1625 and 1634. Both *suelta* and *arrachement* derive from a lost printed *princeps* which the present text attempts to reconstruct. The *arrachement* supplies many missing lines and corrects erroneous readings.

The most important result is the establishment of the fact that Lope cannot have written the piece. Though the *suelta* credits the play to Lope, the more reliable *arrachement* names as author a certain Cardenio. It is impossible to identify Cardenio. Certainly Lope never employed this pseudonym. The evidence of the rhymes shows that the work was written by an Andalusian. Though the dramatic technique of "La estrella de Sevilla" is of a high order, the versification is weak, as Menéndez y Pelayo has previously indicated. Foulché-Delbosc's researches confirm this judgment strikingly.

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La Oración y sus partes. Por RODOLFO LENZ. Madrid: Centro de estudios históricos, 1920. Pp. viii+338.

This important work deserves a detailed review; space is available for a brief notice only. Lenz is one of those few scholars equally famous as an exponent of the "direct method" and as a scientific grammarian. His belief is that the beginner should be offered a minimum of formal grammar, but the advanced worker should study it with scientific method and thoroughness. The present work, as the title shows, is a treatise on Spanish syntax. He approaches the subject primarily from the viewpoint of psychology, basing his conclusions on the results published by Wundt in his "Völkerpsychologie" and other writings, Delbrück's "Vergleichende Syntax der indogermanischen

Sprachen," and the works of Sütterlin, Sechehaye, van Ginneken, Steintal, Fink, Sweet, and others. This is the first time that any of the modern Romance languages has received such a thorough study from this point of view. Without the aid of psychology the student of syntax runs the risk of making false analyses. It will soon be as disreputable to treat of syntax without some notions of psychology as it is now to deal with pronunciation without a background of physiological phonetics. This book is therefore a valuable supplement and often a corrective to the works of Bello, Cuervo, Hanssen, Menéndez Pidal, and other scholars who have relied mainly on the historical method.

Of course the historical method is as important as ever, and the same is true of the comparative method. Lenz makes less use of the former than his predecessors have done, doubtless feeling that his personal contribution should be to stress sides hitherto less fully treated. His vast knowledge of tongues, ancient and modern, has fitted him to apply the comparative method to an extent hitherto unknown in works on Spanish grammar. Apposite illustrations are taken from Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, the Semitic tongues, English, German, French, Italian, and even numerous aboriginal dialects. For example he has used the results obtained by Boas and his students from their study of North American Indian tongues. He himself is an authority on the Mapuche language of Chile, and gives rather more illustrations from it than are necessary. But as the earliest monuments of the Indo-European languages date from times of comparative sophistication, the speech-habits of savages often throw light upon our own linguistic origins.

Lenz handles all his material critically. No rule, no definition laid down by his predecessors is accepted without first being subjected to subtle analysis. Few books are so fruitful in suggestion. There is scarcely a page but offers some novel point of view. It is also very readable. This is a work which every teacher of Spanish should add to his library.

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